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## DEATH.

NELLIE GRAM, from phthisis, aged 12 years, No. 27, Connaught Road. Deeply regretted. [1907]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD U.I.  
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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, MAY 29TH, 1907.

PERHAPS owing to persistent misrepresentations of conditions in Korea, made by persons whose prejudices are stronger than their sense of justice, the Japanese Residency General has authorized the publication of an official account of the work so far accomplished in the Peninsula. If this account errs on the optimistic side, it is no worse than the statements made by those who dislike and mistrust the Japanese, which statements have in some cases gone beyond all reason to blacken the administration. If politically the Japanese have been strengthening their hold on Korea, a suggestion none of Japan's friends is concerned to deny, at least they have been conferring a good many compensatory benefits on that neglected land and people. Roads are being reconstructed, waterworks established, schools organized, hospitals provided, a proper police system organized, law and order established, industry encouraged and corruption—worse than Chinese—routed out. Much has been accomplished already, in very little over two years. From the first installment of the loan advanced against Customs securities, fifteen hundred thousand yen were taken for the construction of four high roads traversing regions of great promise, and the development likely to ensue is sufficient reason for the taxation of the various localities for the making of the tributary branch roads. The expenditure on waterworks at Chemulpo and elsewhere means remunerative enterprise, a good example for the various communities, and the betterment of the public health. A foreign concern holds a concession to provide waterworks for Seoul, which explains why a start was not made at the capital. What education there was—dubbed “the Confucian system”—was in the hands of village dominies, notwithstanding that in 1895 the Korean Government had ordained the introduction of primary schools on the western plan. Now Japanese teachers are

busy instituting the system so well developed in their own country, without attempting to close the existing old-fashioned places of learning. The reform that Koreans will take longest to appreciate, but which may be said to have been the most imperatively needed of all, is the organization of a police system. Japan is generally believed, by those who have had opportunities for genuine observation, to have nothing now to learn from any nation in this respect; and if Korea gets as good a service as Japan enjoys, evidences cannot expect to prosper as they have done in the past. At present each of the thirteen provinces has its Police Advisory Board, consisting of an Inspector, a Captain, and a number of policemen. In all there are 21 Inspectors, 54 Captains, 46 Interpreters and 613 constables, (Japanese) and 22 Inspectors, 65 captains, and over 2,000 Patrolmen (Koreans). Part of this police reform, in its activity round the Palace, has been misunderstood. The Royal Palace has for long been a rendezvous of adventurers and conspirators.

“Divining, fortune-telling, and spirit-incanting found favour there and knaves and villains plotted and intrigued within the very gates of the Court, in cooperation with the native and foreign schemers within. By cheating they relieved the Imperial treasury of its funds, and in their eagerness to fill their pockets never stopped to think of what dangerous seeds of disorder and rapine they were scattering broadcast over the benighted peninsula. In view of this perilous trend of affairs, the Resident-General waited on the Emperor and explained to His Majesty the imperativeness of henceforth enforcing strict scrutiny on those gaining access to the Imperial abode. He proposed to place the guarding of the palace in the hands of the Advisory Police, which as a matter of fact constituted the life of Korea's police administration. Having obtained Imperial consent to the proposal, the Resident-General forthwith ordered the Police Advisor to detail police officers at each of the court gates to keep rigorous watch and shut them against all those not possessing permits. At the same time the Resident-General appointed a Committee to deliberate on grave questions relating to the purification of the Court measures to clear the place of objectionable elements infesting the Imperial surroundings, and by promulgating the ‘Palace Precincts Ordinance’ caused special passes to be issued to persons having legitimate business with the Court. This was an extraordinary step to adopt, but it was unavoidable as the only available plan to insure the safety of the Imperial House and the peace of the country. In Court circles there were no doubt some who at first felt alarmed at this radical turn of affairs; but the sterling sincerity of the Resident-General's solicitude becoming gradually better known, the force of resentment has since slackened, until no voice is now heard in open opposition.”

A great deal was made of this by persons antipathetic to the new régime. They pointed out with plausibility that the Emperor was thus virtually a prisoner in his own Palace; but then, in just the same way, and with perhaps much less reason, so is the Emperor of Japan or the King of England. Another result of Japanese management is that Korea now has a system of local administration, a judiciary worthy the name, a more stable currency, and more equitable revenue methods, and presently it is to have a Civil as well as a Criminal code. All this takes time, however, and if the Japanese are unable to effect a state of perfection all at once, it is not for grumbling foreigners to throw stones at them. Those who have been doing so have had their reasons, it is supposed; but fortunately the position of the Japanese Government is too strong to be seriously affected by such flea bites. By and by, when the reformers have had their fair chance, we fancy foreign traders will find that it has been to their advantage as well as to Korea's.

Two more plague fatalities—Nos. 53 and 54—were recorded yesterday.

The Hongkong Post Office has issued a new four cent stamp printed in crimson on white.

On page 5 of this issue will be found the entries and handicaps for the next Gymkhana, and the Consulting Engineers' report re Kowloon-Canton Railway prospects.

On Monday afternoon a native jumped overboard from the hurricane deck of the s.s. Kinsan, evidently with the intention of committing suicide. He was successful, and his body has not yet been recovered.

At last the s.s. Wingchat, one of the victims of the memorable typhoon, has been refloated from the rocks in which she was embedded at Samshui. The Wingchat, which was a popular vessel on the Macao run, was floated off yesterday morning, and will be placed on the slips in due course.

A couple of nights ago, says the Siam Free Press, of May 13, a Siamese and his wife were travelling by boat, near Mak Hong, Siam, when they were suddenly attacked by four robbers. Two big monkeys, which are always kept in the boat, seeing their master attacked, jumped on the robbers in a ferocious manner and bit them so severely that they were glad to beat a hasty retreat while the boat proceeded on its journey.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of China arrived Kobe at 1 p.m. on Monday the 27th May, and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Nagasaki via Shanghai where she is due to arrive at noon on Thursday the 30th May.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, May 28th.  
The Government's decision regarding the Irish Land Bill has been postponed for a week.

## THE RAND STRIKE.

LONDON, May 28th.  
The Rand strike has collapsed.

## AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Tokyo, May 28th.  
The Washington Authorities admit that the situation in San Francisco is serious. The Japanese Press, commenting on the outrages so quickly following the school affair, say that the patience of the Government is sorely tried, that the voice of dissatisfaction is strong, and the papers complain of the helplessness of the Federal Government either to directly interfere or to indemnify the restaurateurs.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE JAPANESE DELEGATES TO THE HAGUE.

LONDON, May 26th.  
The Tsar has received the Japanese delegates to the Hague Conference who are now passing through Russia on route to the Hague.

## THE STANDARD OIL CO.

LONDON, May 26th.  
The Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri has recommended the expulsion of the Standard Oil and tributary companies from the State of Missouri.

## JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, May 26th.  
Japan has complained to Washington about the ill treatment of Japanese in the San Francisco restaurants. Mr. Root has ordered an immediate investigation into the matter.

## PORTUGAL.

LONDON, May 26th.  
A serious political situation has arisen in Portugal. At meetings of Peers and Deputies in Lisbon yesterday, a resolution was passed declaring that the present government by decree was dangerous to the dynasty and the nation. Seven Councillors of State have written to the King protesting against the absolutism of the Government. The Legitimist party is showing activity.

## THE UPRISING NEAR SWATOW.

The riot which originated at Wongkong, a large commercial centre near Swatow, is assuming alarming proportions. The movement seems to have had its origin principally in the dissatisfaction of the people, engendered by the imposition of heavy like duties on sugar. These duties were imposed three years ago, but recently something approaching a state of famine has been existing in the surrounding country, and the feeling against the extortions of the officials has consequently been greatly accentuated. The resentment has been fostered and encouraged by the followers of the revolutionary leader Sun Yat Sen, and the people of the surrounding districts are now reported to be massing under banners which represent the uprising as an Anti-Manchu rebellion. The rebels are distinguished by a sort of uniform. A piece of red cloth is worn on their arms and the queue is tied with white ribbon. The banners bear the character for “Sun.”

At Wongkong there is a permanent garrison of 1,000 soldiers. At midnight on the 22nd a simultaneous attack is stated to have been made on the quarters of all the Civil and Military Officials in the place. The whole of the garrison is reported to have been asleep at the time, and when they were aroused they offered no opposition. A major and a few petty officers were killed and others taken prisoner.

The rebel leaders in the morning ordered the merchants to open their shops and resume their ordinary business, but commanded the rice-merchants to sell the grain at 5 cents per 11 catties instead of 8 cents.

The Chinese Brigadier-General has since engaged the rebels at Chienchow, near Wongkong. It is reported that the rebels had the best of the encounter. Telegrams were dispatched to Canton for reinforcements and the Kuangtai and Meifoo have been chartered by the Viceroy for the conveyance of the troops. Altogether the Viceroy is stated to be dispatching by these steamers 1,700 troops. The Meifoo was to leave Canton last night.

Nature demands of us an effort to attract our mate. Fashion requires merely that we should annoy a rival.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday 28th, May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. A. G. WISE (Puisne Judge).

## A CAPTAIN'S DISMISSAL.

The action in which Captain R. Morgan sued the owners of the s.s. Shum Lee for \$1,000 for wrongful dismissal, was resumed. Mr. C. F. Dixon, (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings), appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff having concluded, Sir Henry Berkeley stated that his Honour would observe from the pleadings that defendant admitted having dismissed the plaintiff from their employment before the term for which they had engaged him. They justified that action for the reasons set forth in the pleadings.

His Honour—Did he ever sign off?  
Sir Henry—Yes.

Evidence was then called.

The director and secretary of the Sze Yap S. N. Co., Ltd., stated that the plaintiff was engaged on 24th December last, and dismissed on 9th April for general misconduct. He was “always drunk” and did not navigate the ship properly. One of the objections against him was that he was “leaving females” on board. Witness never gave the captain consent to carry the “obnoxious female” on the ship. On 24th February he sent a message to the captain by Lo Lan Cheung with reference to that woman, and a few days later he told the captain himself that he did not like his taking that woman on board, but if he wished to take her to Kongmoon he should write to witness for permission. He never gave permission.

You have seen the captain drunk?—Yes, I saw him the worse of liquor on two occasions.

Tell us about them?—The first was in March. And the second?—On 4th April. Tell us what you saw?—I saw the plaintiff in the saloon of the Shum Lee after six o'clock.

What time was the ship to sail?—Seven o'clock.

He was in the saloon?—Yes, I spoke to him. I said “Hullo captain” and he replied “Yes.”

His woman came out of the cabin. The captain was very drunk.

You are sure he was drunk?—Yes.

On the return of the steamer on the 6th, you had a complaint made to you as to what had occurred on the voyage?—Yes.

In consequence of that did you call a meeting of directors?—Yes.

What was decided to be done?—They decided to dismiss the captain.

The plaintiff went to Kongmoon on the 7th, and on his return did you give him notice of dismissal?—Yes, I sent him a letter.

Did you dismiss any of the other officers?—Yes, the chief mate.

For the same reason?—Yes.

Drunkness?—Yes.

The same morning he came to your office?

—Yes, I paid him \$50.00, his wages.

What passed between you?—He signed the receipt, and shook hands.

At that time he did not protest against being dismissed?—He said nothing at all.

Cross-examined—Was the only indication that the captain was drunk the fact that his eyes were red and there was wine on the table?

—Yes, and he did not speak clearly.

If he was so drunk how was it you allowed him to sail within an hour in charge of the Shum Lee?—I had no power to stop him.

He was capable of controlling the steamer?—I could not tell.

The chief officer was not on board?—No.

In spite of that you allowed the captain to take the steamer from the wharf?—I came at 7 o'clock and saw the chief officer was there.

Did you tell the captain he was drunk?—Yes, I told him he was very drunk. He said no, and went away.

After other evidence, his Honour gave judgment for defendants with costs.

## RIFLE SHOOTING.

A very interesting Rifle Match was decided on Sunday afternoon last between the Hongkong Volunteer Troop and the Reserve Association. “A” team at the King's Park Range. The light was at times puzzling at the longer ranges while the strong easterly wind gave some trouble to the less practised shots, as much as 5 to 6 degrees being set on the wind gauges at 600 yards. The following are the scores:—

VOLUNTEER TROOP.			Total
Tpr. R. G. Munro.....	29	30	59
Lieut. C. H. Ross.....	26	27	53
Corpl. G. K. H. Brutton	25	27	52
Tpr. M. Slade.....	24	28	52
Tpr. C. D. Melbourne	23	31	54
Tpr. C. H. Blason.....	23	21	44
Total			438
COUNTED OUT.			Total
Tpr. A. J. Williams.....	24	22	46
Tpr. F. C. Hall.....	19	14	33
Total			79
VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.			Total
W. G. Stackwood.....	25	29	54
E. S. Carruthers.....	27	27	54
P. P. J. Woodhouse.....	27	31	58
R. Barker.....	27	26	53
R. Baker.....	29	22	51
A. W. J. Watt.....	25	25	50
Total			477
COUNTED OUT.			Total
L. G. Bird.....	25	29	54
C. Glover.....	17	16	33
Total			87

A match has been arranged between the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and the Volunteer Reserves to be held at King's Park Range on the afternoon of Sunday the 29th June. As both teams will have had good practice by the date fixed the result will be interesting in view of the Annual Interport Match.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on May 28th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brawn (Registrar General), Dr. H. McFarlane (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Hon. Mr. F. J. Balesley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Major T. P. Jones, R.A.M.C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.  
Hon. Mr. Hewett remarked, before the business of the day was proceeded with, that he thought some trouble ought to have been taken by the Sanitary Department to see that members received from the Department the report published for their information.

Mr. Hooper asked whether the minute of the Colonial Secretary criticising the report had been received.

THE PRESIDENT—No, it has not.

Mr. Hooper—Under those circumstances, I think it is only respectful to the Government that the Board should give them their views on that report, and as it would be impossible to discuss it in detail this afternoon, I move that a special meeting of the Board be called to discuss the report and pass whatever resolutions we consider necessary, either recommending that it be adopted in toto or in part. Also I would ask you, Sir, that you obtain from the Government permission to discuss, at the same time, the reply which has been made to that report by the Colonial Secretary, because it sets out alternative schemes to those recommended by the Commission. I am rather surprised that his minute has not been sent, because in reading it I came across something that I did not understand, and on writing to the Government about it found it was a misprint, so that it has gone to the public under a misapprehension. As the reply I have received from the Government alludes to what the Board may do under the circumstances, I would ask that I might be allowed to read it if it is in order.

THE PRESIDENT—It is not in order.

Mr. Hooper—Then under those circumstances I would ask you to call a special meeting to consider this report. If you cannot see your way to do that, under section 13 of the Ordinance it is in the power of any three members to call a special meeting.

THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Does the Government notify us to say anything on the report?

THE PRESIDENT—No.

Mr. Hooper—They wouldn't have sent it unless they wanted us to comment on it.

Mr. Balesley—Then it is between the Commission and the Government really?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. Hooper—Is this to be discussed?

THE PRESIDENT—It is quite within the option of the Board. Personally, I don't see how the Board can discuss a report which has been prepared by the unofficial members of the Board.

Mr. Hooper—Not entirely, one unofficial member was not on the Commission.

Mr. Balesley—I think you miss the point of Mr. Hooper's remark. The report was not prepared by the unofficial members of the Board. The report was prepared by five residents of the community who were appointed by Sir Matthew Nathan as a special commission to inquire into the working of the Sanitary Department of which we are supposed to have some control. Mr. Hooper's motion is that it is advisable to discuss this report. It is not a report from the unofficial members of the Board. It is the report of the Commission appointed by the Governor.

THE PRESIDENT—If any member has anything to say on the report, I think, it had better be said this afternoon.

Mr. Hooper—No. It will take three or four hours for me to say what I have to say on this report. It is hardly fair to the others, but if you ask me, I am prepared to do it.

Mr. Humphreys—I think the Government in its letter to Mr. Hooper referred to the matter indicating that the Board ought to take some notice of it. It is not a matter to be gone into at this meeting.

THE PRESIDENT read the letter from the Government accompanying the report which presumed that members have been furnished with copies. He added that there was no request that members of the Board should give their views. If the Government wished those, they would have asked for them. It seems to be a matter entirely between the Government and the Commission.

Mr. Hewett—I beg your pardon. If the majority of the Board wish to discuss it, it is certainly within our power to discuss it without any request from the Government. I am prepared to discuss it, but not this afternoon, either here or elsewhere.

THE PRESIDENT made some remark which was not audible.

Mr. Hewett—I am not prepared to accept your ruling, because we have not been definitely asked by the Government.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL—I think if any member wishes the report to be discussed it is quite within the province of the Board to discuss it. I don't think it should be refused. I think a special meeting ought to be called.

THE PRESIDENT—I don't see myself any good can come from discussing the report, but if it is the wish of members that a meeting should be called to discuss it, and they intimate to me accordingly, I will arrange for a meeting to be held. I must, however, protest against the way in which the inspectors and servants of the Department—

Mr. Hewett—I beg your pardon. You are discussing the report.

THE PRESIDENT—I am in order to make remarks. The subject is before us. I have stated I was prepared to discuss it. Proceeding, he said—I must protest against the way in which the inspectors and servants of the department have been branded as in the latter parts of paragraph 388, where the report states “no man is apparently too poor to be exploited, and there is no form of extortion, however mean and contemptible, to which the inspectors and servants of the Sanitary Department will not stoop.” It is much to be regretted that some of the inspectors have so demeaned themselves as to accept bribes, but that the whole staff should be stigmatised in this way is most unjust. The number of Sanitary Inspectors is 35. Of these five were found guilty of corrupt practices and were dismissed, while one was transferred to another department. The cases of eight others were inquired into, and the commissioners reported that, in their opinion, the charges had not been proved.

Mr. Hooper—You have no right to say that, Sir.

THE PRESIDENT—I have seen it in the report.

Mr. Hooper—If you can refer me to that in this report I shall be much obliged.

THE PRESIDENT—No charges were made against the remainder.

Mr. Hooper—Can you refer me to the report to substantiate your statement?

THE PRESIDENT—No.

Mr. Hooper—You are now using confidential information which the Government have precluded the Commission from using in order to justify them. You ought not to be placed in a better position than ourselves. If you had it from the Executive Council in which you are bound to secrecy then it is a matter outside the Board of which we can take no notice, but I fail to find the information in this report.

THE PRESIDENT—I am sure that there are many of the officers and servants who are straightforward and trustworthy men, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to this. With regard to the scurrilous attack on myself, I do not intend to reply to it here. My defence has been addressed to another quarter. That is all I wish to say at present.

Mr. Hewett—I do not propose to go into personalities but, as chairman of the late Commission, I will say that if you read the report of the Commission with an impartial mind you will see we have not stigmatised all the inspectors and the servants of the Board as corrupt. We have most emphatically stated—I may say we have proved to the satisfaction of the community—that bribery and corruption has been rampant throughout the Department. There were many whom we could not bring to book and the report pointed out that there were a large number of cases into which we were prevented by time from inquiring. We have honestly and fearlessly stated exactly what we are prepared to prove from the evidence brought before us, and on behalf of the Commission I object to the statement made by you that we have been unduly severe on the Department. We are not. We are prepared to endorse all that you have said with regard to the honest, able, and fully efficient servants in the Department, but at the same time we have to assert that bribery and corruption exist to a scandalous extent in that Department. We can also endorse what H.E. the Acting Governor has written, but we don't—

THE PRESIDENT—What I object to is the sweeping statements.

Mr. Hewett—The sweeping statements were justified by the evidence before us. The Commission here and elsewhere are prepared to stand by every word in this report.

After a silence.

Mr. Hooper asked the President if a special meeting was to be called to discuss the report.

THE PRESIDENT replied that a special meeting would be called if he received the usual intimation from three members.

Mr. Hooper—You are not prepared to call the meeting yourself?

Mr. Hooper then read the letter he wrote to the Government and the reply received thereat.

Letter from Mr. A. Shelton Hooper to the Colonial Secretary, dated May 25th:—

Sir,—In the minute by the late Colonial Secretary to His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan on the report of the Commission to enquire into the working of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, etc., under the heading of “New Scheme” Section 16 he says:—“Instead of a glorified Secretary I would introduce, as soon as opportunity offers to do so economically, a working Head of the Department who can devote the whole of his time to the Department. He should be nominated by the Governor to be Chairman of the Board the constitution of which might otherwise be as suggested by the Commissioners, viz.:—Four official members and six unofficials including the Principal Civil Medical Officers. As there appears to be some doubt as to the correct meaning of it, would you kindly inform me whether it is proposed to increase the number of members of the Board from ten to eleven, or whether it is proposed for this Principal Civil Medical Officer to take the place of one of the official or unofficial members of the present Board.”

I have etc.

Reply dated May 27th:—

“Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 25th inst. on the subject of His Excellency Mr. May's minute regarding the proposed constitution of the Sanitary Board, I am directed to state that the words Principal Civil Medical Officers are a misprint for the words Principal Medical Officer and that the suggestion is that the Board should



consist of eleven members. I am to add that if it is considered by the Board that the Principal Medical Officer should be regarded as an official member, his excellency was no objection to the reduction of the number of official members to three in place of four, in which event the Board would consist of ten members—I am, etc."

## SECTION 175 AGAIN.

A reply from the Government relative to the modifications of section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903 in respect of Nos. 191 to 231 Station Street North, Mongkok, was submitted as follows:—Sir, in reply to your letter of the 3rd instant I am directed to state for the information of the Sanitary Board that an inspection of the premises Nos. 191 to 231 Station Street North, Mongkok, showed that they are of a very objectionable type, having no ventilation or light in the rear, except from the kitchen door which is owing to the smoke of cooking usually kept shut. The matter is, therefore, referred back to the Board for consideration of the most unsatisfactory modification permitting half verandah and half kitchen.

It was agreed that the Board should adhere to its former resolution.

Another Government reply was received relative to a modification of the requirements of the same section with respect to Nos. 112, Wing Lok Street and 230, Des Voeux Road Central. The Colonial Secretary stated that the recommendations submitted in the Board's letter of April 4th had been approved by the Governor in Council.

## CONSIDERATION DEFERRED.

NEW MARKET AT SHAIKWAN.

A letter from the Director of Public Works stated: "I beg to forward for submission to the Sanitary Board a plan showing accommodation proposed to be provided in the new market for the Western portion of Shaikwan village. I also forward a block plan showing the proposed site of the market itself on the north side of the road and immediately beyond the late recently purchased by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for the erection of workmen's dwellings. The site is about three-quarters of a mile distant from the existing market at Shaikwan East, but this distance will probably be considerably diminished by the reclamation of a bay round which the road runs. The construction of the market will be somewhat similar to those at Tai Kok Tsui. Quarters will be provided for a caretaker.

The plan is to be considered.

## A SUGGESTION.

An application was read for a modification of the requirements of section 180 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 in respect of No. 550, Queen's Road West.

Arising therefrom it was resolved at the last meeting of the Board to recommend the Governor-in-Council to make an amendment in section 180.

The Secretary minutes—It has been laid down in No. 1628, C.S.O. that there is no power to modify the requirements of section 180 (1) (b). The difficulty might be overcome by considering the modification of section 180 (1) (b) as a modification of section 180 (1) but this is, I submit, an unsatisfactory mode of procedure and I beg to suggest that the Board recommend that the sub-sections of 180 (1) be re-arranged and sub-section (a) be placed after sub-section eight, and thus empower the Governor in Council to grant modifications (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h). The Board might also consider the advisability of recommending that sub-section (a) be amended by inserting the words "or except from". As the section now stands the Board can grant an exemption from the provisions of a scavenging lane but the Governor-in-Council cannot grant an exemption from the provision of an open space or any other requirements of the section.

Members will consider the matter.

## SANITARY STORES.

The Colonial Secretary forwarded a letter with regard to the control of stores. Mr. E. W. Dawson, Sanitary Inspector, is to be appointed storekeeper, assisted by two Chinese stationed at Beaconfield and the Disinfecting Station respectively.

The following regulations are to be put in force at an early date:—Clothing shall be issued at stated periods during the year, except in the case of officers returning from leave, officers joining, etc., when, as far as possible, part worn clothing only should be issued for use during such time, as may be necessary, pending the regular issue. That articles of clothing required for departmental use shall after the report of the Board of Survey be written off the books and taken on again as rags. The storekeeper shall sign a receipt for property returned to the store by men leaving the department. The value of all articles not accounted for shall be entered on the back of the receipt by the storekeeper who shall notify the secretariat and the value of such articles shall be deducted from the pay due to such officer or servant. The whole of the stores in charge of the Sanitary department shall be kept in the godowns at Beaconfield or at the store house at the Disinfecting Station, Caine Lane, or wherever specially authorised by the Governor, and shall be marked with the letters "S. D." before being taken in charge by the storekeeper. Heavy stores, such as coal, wood, etc., will be delivered at the place where they are required, but they will not be taken in charge until their delivery has been certified to as correct by the storekeeper. Leather, etc., required for the making of coolies' boots will be taken in charge by the Gao, and on the conversion of the same into boots, etc., they will be taken in charge by the Sanitary Department. The storekeeper shall be held responsible for the stores placed in his charge, and on no account shall the storekeeper receive or issue any stores without the production of the proper voucher. The storekeeper shall keep a book in which he shall enter day by day all stores received or

issued. When articles are received from the Crown Agents the invoice shall be carefully examined and checked with the actual receipts by two responsible officers of the department, and the condition of the stores shall be returned for the signature of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Colonial Secretary. For articles purchased locally an order book shall be kept. All orders shall be numbered consecutively and all orders shall be duly signed by a responsible officer and the counterfoils examined from time to time by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and initialed by him. No articles shall be written off the stock books as unserviceable except with the concurrence of the Board of Survey and with the approval of the Governor. At the end of every year the stock books shall be balanced. The stock taking shall be made every year, and as far as practicable, by independent officers not responsible for stores. The results shall be forwarded from the Colonial Treasurer to the local department at the conclusion of such stock-taking. On no account shall any surplus be made in the books or vouchers, necessary alterations must be initiated by the officer making them.

## MODIFICATION WANTED.

Messrs. LEIGH and ORANGE applied for a modification of section 188 with respect to No. 158, Des Voeux Road. Dr. Clark minutes that he failed to see any necessity for the extra kitchen. The house was used as a preserved fruit store and there was a kitchen on each floor. He recommended refusal of the application.

Mr. A. SHERIDAN HOPPER failed to see, from a sanitary point of view, what objection there could be to granting the application.

The matter will be considered.

## MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the week ending 27th April 1907 show that the death rate in the British and foreign community was 16.4 per thousand compared with 24.9 in the corresponding week of last year, and that the death rate for the whole Colony was 20.2 per thousand compared with 28.5 in the corresponding week of last year.

## RAT RETURN.

The rat return for the year 1906 showed that in Hongkong and Kowloon there were 30,701 rats killed, and of these 679 were found to be infected.

## POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, May 28th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HARELAND (First Police Magistrate).

## ARMED ROBBERY.

Six natives were arraigned on the charge of armed robbery at Shatin, in the New Territory. The defendants are alleged to have broken into a farmer's house, cowed the inmates, and departed with money, clothing and other valuables to the value of \$625.

The case was adjourned.

## A FRESH START.

Wong Sau was discharged from Victoria Jail on Monday, and when he left, he said to have mentioned something about turning over a new leaf. On Tuesday evening a junkie found him at Mongkok in possession of a quantity of illicit opium, and endeavored to arrest him. The defendant, after throwing away the opium, assaulted the luhong and attempted to escape. The policeman, however, managed to take him to the Yau Ma Tei Police Station, and he appeared before his Worship on charges of assault, and of being in possession of illicit opium. On the first count the defendant was fined \$15, and on the second \$25.

## AN UNUSUAL CASE.

An unusual case was heard when Lai Fok, of Canton, was indicted on the charge of feloniously and without lawful excuse, being in possession of \$217, the said sum being part of a sum of Piao 1,000 stolen by the defendant as bailor on April 9th.

The complaint in this case is a merchant having shops at Canton, West Point, and Yau Ma Tei. The defendant was a fook in the Canton branch, and on the day in question he was sent to deposit the Piao 1,000 in a Chinese bank. Instead of doing so, however, he came on to Hongkong and lived a life of pleasure with part of his master's money. In the midst of the comforts which money can procure, however, he was evidently troubled with a conscience, and one day returned \$400 to his master at Canton. This brought the complaint to Hongkong, and the arrest of the defendant soon followed. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was committed to prison for six months.

## LARCENY.

Mr. R. H. Craig, Assistant Superintendent of the prison, charged his house boy with the larceny of a gold brooch. The defendant after stealing the article placed it in pawn. His Worship found the offence proved, sentenced the boy to six weeks' imprisonment, and six hours' stocks, and ordered the pawnbroker to return the brooch.

## TWO MILLIONS SPENT ON HONGKONG.

In the House of Commons on April 23rd the Navy Estimates were taken in Committee of Supply. The policy of the Admiralty being explained by Mr. Lambert and criticised by Mr. Lee, Mr. Balfour, and other speakers. In the course of his statement Mr. Lambert mentioned that on the extension of the dockyard and building facilities at Hongkong nearly £2,000,000 had been spent. Mr. Balfour announced, on behalf of the Government, that there was no intention to abandon the scheme to establish a naval base at Rosyth. The various votes were passed.

## COMPANY DIRECTOR THROWS INK POT.

A shower of blue-black ink, a volley of profane adjectives, and indescribable uproar were the salient features of an extraordinary general meeting of the New De Kaap (1906) Limited, held at Salisbury House on April 25th. An acrimonious discussion ensued in a director hurling a heavy inkstand at a shareholder, who had made a number of personal charges. The inkstand missed its mark and a few inches of the head of the person at whom it was thrown. The result is that the wall of one of the largest halls in the building is bespattered with imperishable fluid, the attire of two lady shareholders is beyond the magic of dry cleaning, and one of the directors goes down to posterity as a marksmen without fear, but not without reproach.

## THE COMMISSION.

MEMORANDUM BY HON. MR. E. OSBORNE.

Incorporated with the Commission's report was the following memorandum:

1. Having been a Member of the Sanitary Board when the Public Health Ordinance was under discussion I am familiar with the controversy that took place concerning it, and for the reason that drastic measures seemed imperative I, with others, agreed in the main with its provisions.

2. Ten years have intervened. The Ordinance has had full and fair trial, its provisions have been enforced at a large sacrifice to the Colony's material welfare notwithstanding which plague has not disappeared, and I doubt whether it has even diminished to any large extent.

3. Under these circumstances the time has surely arrived for a revision of our methods, unless evidence be forthcoming that the measures legislated by the Public Health Ordinance have resulted in more good than is apparent on the surface.

4. The abolition of articles renders it impossible for a family of small means to live in the Colony or it drives them to the use of curtains as partitions, which by reason of their filth are a worse evil than the old wooden case.

I suggest a modified form of cubicle be allowed, made of painted woodwork and glass (or iron and glass) raised from the floor and of such height as not to exclude light and air.

5. The so-called line-washing entails expenditure by tenants (for tenants pay in the long run) with no corresponding good, as the mixture slopped on to the walls is valueless except to accumulate the surrounding dirt. It is, I believe, admitted that to contain a disinfecting property in such an expenditure, generally recognised as an ignorant mistake, is continued in violation of common sense.

Compulsory line-washing should be abolished, and in its place I suggest that more effort be directed towards the destruction of rats, and ordinary cleanliness. The most effective method of destroying rats is to starve them in their runs, involving the removal of ceilings and effective closing of runs with cement mortar mixed with broom-glass.

There should be no ground floor for rats to open up from streets and lanes. Drains from ground floors should not be led through walls as now, but through the door sill so that when the door is closed the rats are excluded.

Ordinary cleaning, I believe, to be the most effective preventive of plague. Short simple instructions should be posted in Chinese houses requiring rat runs to be closed and rooms cleaned every house inspected say once a month at a fixed time, the contents of the room placed in the centre, obstructions to light and air removed. The Inspector should examine punctually at the time appointed and grant a certificate that the room is clean. Following the Inspector should come the cleaning gangs to cleanse those floors which the Inspector has not passed. I venture to say that if this procedure were adopted, within a few months there would be few rats left for the cleaning gangs to deal with.

Tasks at present (but more of them) should permeate the streets daily containing plain boiling water for killing vermin by immersion of mats and trunks.

6. Regarding the concreting of floors and other structural repairs, I think that after a house has been put in order a certificate should be given absolving it from further Sanitary requirements for a period.

7. Where an obnoxious exist a larger number of persons might be allowed to occupy a room than is permitted by present regulations. The allowance of 50 feet of floor area and 550 cubic feet of air is excessive when it is considered that for eight months of the year the window and doors remain open day and night.

8. Drains, as far as possible, should be abolished and surface channels substituted. In the case of drains to drain pipes should not be insisted upon as the tenants smash them as soon as they are fixed.

9. Kitchen sinks are not used by Chinese, and should not be required.

10. As instancing what can be done by ordinary cleaning I may mention that plague was very bad during the years preceding 1901 in the Wharf Company's employees' quarters at Kowloon.

In 1901 there were overhauled, every rat and mouse destroyed and every possible breeding place killed. Since which the premises have been flooded with light and air daily and every floor cleaned about once a month.

The effect of these measures has been that only one case of plague has occurred during six plague seasons, notwithstanding that the disease has raged in the neighbourhood.

It takes me one hour per week to inspect 84 floors (they are of course prepared for inspection) and although I do not suggest that the whole of the Colony be treated with the same thoroughness, I am sure that similar methods in a modified form should not be adopted.

12. Having given considerable attention to the question of plague in connection with several thousands of employees I claim to possess some knowledge of the subject from the Chinese point of view and I am convinced that only a proportion of plague cases are reported. As a rule, the Chinese informants are reported as being without friends to send them out of the Colony and those whose home is in Hongkong.

13. The Colony maintains a large staff whose efforts to cope with plague will never, in my opinion, be successful without the co-operation of the Chinese and this co-operation can only be obtained by giving the Chinese freedom of instance where the people will not of their own accord keep their premises clean.

The treatment of sick Chinese in their own homes was, I understand, tried experimentally under Sir Henry Blake's régime and records show that plague ran more or less through the whole block of homes experimented upon. The deduction made from this is that the disease spread through the block in consequence of the first patients not having been isolated. The first patients which it seems to me may be made with equal justice is that in this instance the patients were not concealed and the real extent of the disease was for once made known.

At one sitting of the Commission, Mr. Osborne gave sworn testimony, as follows:—The Chairman.—Do I understand from you, Mr. Osborne, that the Building Authority and the Sanitary Department had practically passed building but, because the certificates were not promptly forwarded to you, you lost a fortnight's rent?

A.—We lost rent. The original agreement with the tenants was that they should take possession from the date of passing by the Government, and the certificate from one Department came one day, but the certificate from the Sanitary Board did not come in for some days afterwards so that it was not complete, passed by the Government, and that interval lost the Hotel Company some hundreds of dollars.

Mr. Shelton Hooper.—From your experience, as a past member of the Sanitary Board, having to do with buildings, and knowing the mode

of procedure that takes place, plans have to go to the Building Authority, and separate plans for drainage to the Sanitary Board, and certain plans with regard to the height of buildings have to go to the Building Authority. Don't you think that if the Building Authority were done away with altogether, or amalgamated with the Sanitary Board, and had a sanitary and building board, composed very much as it is now, with an Executive Engineer and a Medical Officer of Health who should report to the Board, and the Board masters of the situation, that it would be a deal better than the present mode of procedure, and a better carrying out of the Ordinance?

A.—Yes, I think one Executive Engineer to do that work of both Departments, would be probable. As a matter of fact, various small jobs we do at the Kowloon wharves are very often finished before we get permission to do them. I got the contract and the plans out, but cannot always wait for the permission. If I did, I might wait indefinitely.

The Chairman.—Your experience is that you don't get the plans passed, so promptly as they might be?

A.—No.

Q.—How long do you have to wait on an average for small work, small repairs?

A.—We rarely get permission under a fortnight.

## COTTON GROWING IN THE EMPIRE.

## PRACTICAL RESULTS ACHIEVED.

It is hardly necessary in these days to dwell on the vast importance of the movement initiated by the British Cotton Growing Association, but an exhibition opened last month at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, Broad Street, will serve the very useful purpose of marking the advance of the cotton industry in the Empire.

The exhibition is held in conjunction with the Board of Trade, and establishes beyond doubt the claim of the Association that it has made cotton of every quality required by British spinners can be grown within the confines of the Empire, heralding at the same time an era when one of our greatest industries will no longer be dependent on America for its main supplies. There are to be seen many examples of manufactures made from cotton grown in the British West Indies—lawn, embroidery, in the British West Indies, and handkerchiefs of all sorts and sizes; and in respect of the last mentioned it would be a keen test to distinguish them from those of India.

This is due to the wonderful lustre of West India cotton. Lawn, pique, and muslin manufactured entirely from this particular cotton, and made in this country, are also exhibited. Among the many instructive photographs are some of the growing factory of St. Vincent, which was erected at the cost of the Local Government and of the British Cotton Growing Association, but is now being taken over by the planters. On the walls are tables of statistics showing the rapid strides made in cotton growing throughout the Empire during recent years, and reference may be made to one of them. It gives the approximate estimate of cotton grown more or less directly under the auspices of the Association, the total from India was 1,900,000, in the following year with the addition of one hundred and under the head of " sundries " the total was 3,500 and the value £75,000. Since was included in 1905, when the total was 11,300 and the value £150,000. Last year the total was 20,000 and the value £270,000, which is estimated that this year's yield will amount to 25,000,000 in value. In addition to the silky Sea Island cotton from the West Indies the exhibition includes samples of Egyptian cotton from West Africa, cotton of American Upland type from West Africa and from Queensland, and the earliest cotton from India. Among the earliest visitors yesterday was Mr. Lloyd George, the President of the Board of Trade, who, under the guidance of Mr. J. A. Hutton, chairman of the Association, made a close inspection of the various exhibits.

Mr. Lloyd George, who is a most ardent supporter of the cotton industry, must not feel proud of the success which had met the efforts of the British Cotton Growing Association. He wished especially to congratulate the president (Sir Alfred Jones), because he had done a vast amount of work in this matter. Its success was very largely due to the zeal, enthusiasm, and character of the man who had taken it into it. He also congratulated Mr. Hutton on the fact that in his opinion the cotton industry of the Empire was approaching such a considerable extension. The great cotton famine of the Sixties proved that disaster might ensue from being too dependent on one field of supply, and it was rather remarkable that in spite of the very severe lesson we got, then nothing substantial, nothing very permanent, was done until the last few years, to remedy that state of things, as far as we were concerned. We were the world and, therefore, it was our duty, in the long run, to see that at any rate the supply of cotton should be as reliable as we could possibly make it, and as secure. That was why that association was founded, and he congratulated Mr. Hutton upon the real triumph that its efforts had met with such a success, rarely an association could claim such a success in so short a space of time. He believed that the cotton industry of the world was produced in the British dominions, and he hoped that even before the year of prosperity were before the British Cotton Growing Association.

On the proposition of Mr. Emmott, M.P., seconded by Sir William Holland M.P., a vote of thanks was passed to the President of the Board of Trade.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 28th at 11.45 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over China, particularly on the E. coast.

A depression is moving Eastwards over N. China, and a second area of low pressure lies to the North of Hokkaido. Pressure is high over W. Japan.

Moderate S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light S. or variable winds over the North part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: S.E. or variable winds; light to moderate.

Formosa Channel: S.E. or variable winds; light to moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoocks: Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

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## THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCE.

COLONIES TO SHARE.

At the last meeting of the Imperial Conference, the Earl of Elgin, president, and was accompanied by Mr. Haldane, the Secretary for War, and Lord Tweedmouth, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The following resolution was passed:—

"That this Conference welcomes and cordially approves the exposition of general principles embodied in the statement of the Secretary of State for War, and without wishing to commit any of the Governments represented, recognizes the need of developing for the service of the Empire as a whole, which shall study military science in all its branches, shall collect and disseminate to the various Governments military information and intelligence, shall undertake the preparation of schemes of defence on a common principle, and, without the least interfering in questions connected with the command and administration, shall, at the request of the respective Governments, advise as to the training, education, and war organization of the military forces of the Crown in every part of the Empire."

The discussion on this resolution was initiated by Mr. Haldane, at whose suggestion it was put before the Conference.

He emphasized the fact that the resolution was only an effort to "focus the broad purposes" which animated both the Home Government and the Colonial Governments.

At the same time Mr. Haldane outlined a series of definite proposals which the War Office were of opinion might be matters for the consideration of the Imperial General Staff. These may be summarised as follows:—

Each Colony shall provide, as far as possible, for its own local security.

Arrangements should be made by which mutual assistance could be rendered on definite lines by the different parts of the Empire in times of supreme common need.

The maintenance of a military co-operation at all times, the assimilation of war organization throughout the Empire, and the adoption of a uniform system of nomenclature in regard to such organization.

That the small arms supplied to any force should be uniform, and that the same troops may have to act side by side with the troops of the United Kingdom shall fire the same ammunition as that supplied by the latter.

The provision of adequate reserves of stores in peace time.

The desirability of the self-governing dominions, where possible, and without interfering with their own arrangements, given orders for ordnance stores, particularly arms and ammunition through the War Office.

The organization of an Imperial reserve of officers.

The arrangement of the uniform military code for the whole Empire.

The discussion which followed Mr. Haldane's proposals was of great interest.

Sir Frederick (Canada) expressed general concurrence with Mr. Haldane's statements. He expressed himself as strongly in favour of exchange of officers between the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and dwelt upon the advisability of developing the means for manufacturing munitions of war in the various Colonies.

Mr. Deakin (Australia) welcomed the statement of Mr. Haldane. He observed that the Commonwealth fully accepted the principle of interchangeability of weapons in the various parts of the Empire. He saw difficulty in exchanging units, but specially pressed for an extended interchange of officers.

Sir Joseph Ward (New Zealand) generally endorsed the principles enunciated by Mr. Haldane. He held a most pronounced opinion in favour of interchange of units, not merely of officers.

Dr. Smuts (Cape Colony) put forward the possible suggestion that the South African permanent defence forces should be disbanded and re-rolled on the footing that a certain number of the forces should be under obligation to serve with the consent of the Governments, anywhere in the Empire.

Mr. Moor (Natal) expressed general concurrence in the principles enunciated. He believed the formation of South Africa was an essential step to military efficiency there. Natal was more or less in advance of the rest of the Empire in possessing a compulsory militia system.

General Botha (Transvaal) said the existing defence arrangements in the Transvaal would be not satisfactory, and the position would be hazardous if the Imperial troops were withdrawn. He held that if it was as yet impossible of 30 years after the formal opening of the line of traffic. But the Peking Government is of opinion that the shareholders should receive a little more consideration than would be the case in the circumstances suggested. The Ministry of Posts and Communications is in favour of drawing up some special rules concerning the matter while H.E. Tsien Chun-huan, New President of this Ministry, suggests the purchase by Government of one half of the shares of the Chinese railway companies at the end of the period Chinese shareholders at the end of the period equally shared by the government and people at all times and also that they may be enabled to build fresh lines for the improvement of communication at half price after the purchase by the Central Government. The matter is still under discussion by the Yuchuanpu. In order to encourage well-to-do Chinese to invest their money in railway enterprises the Ministry has assented to the request of the Ministry to temporarily exempting from Customs duties and like taxes from foreign countries for the construction of railways in the Provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Fokien and Chekiang by the Chinese Railway companies at Soochow, Nanchang, Anhui, Fochow and Hangchow in the same way as the Peking-Hankow, Peking-Yingkow, the Peking syndicates railway in Kiangsu and other lines built with foreign capital. As the Yuchan or Canton-Hankow trunk line is to be constructed with Chinese mercantile funds, the company has been given the same privilege.—N.C. Daily News.

## THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

## TALKING MACHINES

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## NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

## LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT

## MUSIC:

## LATEST COMIC OPERA SCORES

## DANCE MUSIC

## JUST ARRIVED.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. 37

Colonies in the form most agreeable to themselves. Whether the Colonies contributed or not, the Admiralty would do the best to secure them from over-sea attack.

After general discussion it was decided that the question of naval defence should be adjourned to a later meeting, the Colonial representative being meanwhile invited to confer separately with the Admiralty regarding the position of their respective Colonies.

## THE HUANGPU CONSERVANCY.

At a meeting of the Huangpu Conservancy Board held on May 28th we understand that it was decided to accept, subject to certain conditions to be agreed upon subsequently, the Dutch tender for the dredging works at the Woosung Bar. Three tenders, it will be remembered, were put in, the lowest at Tls. 1,615,000 by a German firm, another at Tls. 1,697,201 by a French firm and the highest at Tls. 1,817,798 by a Dutch Syndicate. At the very outset there was reason to believe that the German tender was based on a miscalculation, and we may conclude that the decision of the Conservancy Board was a decision in favour of the Dutch tender, which was the lowest tender, and that there is a prospect of the conservancy scheme being put into operation at an early date. We may now hope to see the finances of the Board placed upon a sound basis.—N.C. Daily News.

## CHINESE RAILWAY SCHEMES.

H. E. Chung Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Ha-Kuang Provinces has sent in a memorial suggesting the purchase of all railways, which are now either in course of construction or to be built with Chinese mercantile funds, at the end of 30 years after the formal opening of the line of traffic. But the Peking Government is of opinion that the shareholders should receive a little more consideration than would be the case in the circumstances suggested. The Ministry of Posts and Communications is in







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Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

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pleasant effects of perspiration, and  
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64-3

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The report of the consulting engineers  
to the British and Chinese Corporation, upon  
the construction and prospects of this railway  
appears in the prospectus as follows:—  
21st April, 1907.  
To the British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd.,  
22, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.

**CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.**

Gentlemen, The total length of the line  
from Canton to the boundary of the British  
Leased Territory at Kowloon, as surveyed  
under our general direction, will be as nearly  
as possible 100 miles. Close to Samcheun the  
railway links up the line now under construction  
by the Government of Hongkong through the  
territory of Kowloon and terminating on the  
Harbour of Hongkong. The principal  
engineering works on the Canton-Kowloon  
Railway are the two important bridges crossing  
the East River at Kaitoi and a tributary  
of the same at Sheklung. These bridges are  
the most important works on the whole  
of the railway, and will take from between  
two and three years to complete. They,  
however, present no serious engineering  
difficulties. A certain amount of rather  
heavy work will be involved at one  
or two places where the railway crosses from one  
valley to another. The construction of the  
British section of the through line between  
Hongkong and Canton involves heavy engineer-  
ing works, and in order to have it completed as  
nearly as possible by the same time as the  
Chinese section between Canton and Samcheun,  
the Colonial Government commenced construction  
about twelve months ago. The railway  
construction works are now in full swing.  
With regard to through traffic, although the  
railway will be in competition with water-  
borne traffic between Canton and Hongkong,  
the fact that this railway will be a connecting  
link between Canton, which may be said to be  
the commercial capital of China and Hongkong,  
perhaps the most important port in the  
country, speaks for itself. It should further  
be pointed out that when the railway  
is completed, the line between Canton and  
Hongkong will be a through line between  
the existing Peking-Hankow line, the Canton-  
Kowloon Railway will be the southern  
section of a through line between Peking and  
Hongkong. The line offers no serious engineer-  
ing difficulties, and can, in our opinion, be com-  
pleted in all respects as a first-class railway of  
a standard gauge within a period of 3 years,  
at a total cost not exceeding the amount pro-  
vided by the prospectus of the loan.

Mr. A. J. Barry has recently returned from  
China, and reports from personal observa-  
tion, states that from Canton to Sheklung, a  
distance of 45 miles, the railway will run  
through a fertile, highly cultivated, and  
densely populated country, and that the local  
traffic for this distance may be expected to  
be very heavy indeed. Canton has a popu-  
lation estimated at 2,500,000 (see Customs  
Trade Reports). Sheklung is an important  
agricultural centre for the province of  
China, and a very large and fertile area, and  
there is already a heavy traffic between that place and  
Canton which is now carried on by native craft.  
The fastest of these boats takes from 9 to 20  
hours to make the journey, which the railway  
could accomplish in about 14 hours. As an  
example of how freely the people of this part of  
the country avail themselves of railway facilities  
as soon as they are offered, Mr. Barry, the  
Inspector of Customs at Canton, reports that  
the small railway recently opened between  
Canton and Samcheun, carried, for 1905,  
2,657,500 passengers. From about seven miles  
beyond Sheklung to within about 25 miles  
of the termination of the line on the Kowloon  
frontier the railway runs through cultivated  
valleys between hills of some magnitude. A  
good local traffic may be expected from this  
district when it is connected with Canton to  
the South and Hongkong to the North. For  
the last 15 miles or so the railway will  
run through a fertile and highly cultivated area,  
and highly cultivated area. Samcheun is an  
important market town, and a large railway  
traffic to and from it may be expected. We  
are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

**J. WOOLFE-HARRY,**  
**A. J. BARRY.**

Under the provisions of the Loan Agreement  
the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited,  
are entitled to a committed commission for  
services rendered by the Corporation during  
construction of the Railway, and to an annual  
fee as Trustees for the Bondholders, and there  
will also be a small profit to the Corporation on  
the issue price of the Loan.

**GYMKHANA ENTRIES.**

1-3.30 p.m. THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE  
FLAT RACE.—For Subscription Griffs of  
this season, 1906-07. Weight for inches as  
per scale. Winner of an official race to  
carry 7 lb. extra. Winners at the last  
Gymkhana 5 lb. penalty. Penalties accumu-  
lative. Ponies which have run and not  
been placed allowed 1 lb. Jockeys who have  
not won more than two official races in  
Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed  
5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup  
presented by E. W. Rutter, Esq. 2nd Prize:  
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2. Mr. Drysdale's b. Grey 11st 12lbs  
3. Mr. A. Hankey's b. Off Chance 10st 12lbs  
4. Mr. Godfrey Master's y.d. Drayon (late  
Autumn Rose) 11st 8lbs  
5. H. E. Mr. F. H. May's g. Highland Heather  
11st 0lbs  
6. Mr. Medico's b. Nigal 11st 2lbs  
7. Dr. J. W. Noble's b. No Savvy 11st 10lbs  
8. Mr. Sherlock's w. Dublin 10st 0lbs

2-4 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE  
CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China  
Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 0 lb.  
Winners of an open race or open Griffs race  
5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription  
Griffs allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have not  
won more than two official races in Hongkong,  
Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. To be  
won by the pony scoring most marks in the  
first 2 for a second, and 1 for a third.  
The benefit of marks already scored to pass  
with the pony on sale. Any winner of the  
race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in  
subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event  
of a pony carrying the penalty not winning,  
2 lb. to be deducted next time his starts.  
Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance  
fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento  
to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second  
pony out of the Club funds. At the con-  
clusion of the season a cup, value \$100, will  
be presented to the owner of the pony obtain-  
ing the second highest number of marks.

How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion,  
Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charming, Lait  
Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Powder  
Charming will enable you to do it. Her  
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a  
Lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., Sole Agents,  
54

64-3

1. Mr. Drysdale's b. Corcoran 10st 11lbs  
2. Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's v. Manchurian Chief  
10st 6 lbs  
3. Mr. Godfrey Master's b.d. Blue Nile 11st 2lbs  
4. Mr. Nemo's b. Grand Slam (late Crisis) 10st  
11lbs  
5. Mr. C. H. Ross's g. Ben Eion 10st 11lbs  
6-4.30 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Gentle-  
men to start dismounted, at the word go to  
mount and ride to a given point where a  
number of golf putters will be placed.  
Gentlemen to dismount, pick up a putter and  
put with same, leading his pony to another  
point, where his Lady nominator will be  
waiting with a golf ball. Gentlemen to hand  
putter to Lady who will then run a short  
distance to a mark indicated by white chalk  
place her golf ball on the ground and put it  
into a ring marked with chalk some 20 yards  
away. Lady to then run back with her ball  
and putter to gentleman who will mount and  
ride back. Points given for pace and putting.  
Open to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance  
fee \$3. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the  
Club. Post Entries accepted.

1. Mr. W. S. Dapree, nominated by Miss  
Wilkinson.  
2. Mr. H. E. Large, nominated.  
3. Mr. A. G. Roberts, nominated by Mrs.  
MacFarlane.

5-5 p.m.—HERDIE RACE.—For China Ponies.  
Distance about One Mile and a Quarter.  
Catch Weights 10st. 8 lb. Entrance fee \$5.  
1st Prize: A Cup presented by J. A. Jupp.  
2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to  
winner.) Post Entries. No race unless four  
starters.

1. Mr. Benton's b. Sanguine 10st 8lbs  
2. Mr. Kadoorie's b. Bonafide 10st 8lbs  
3. Mr. C. H. Ross's g. Ben Eion 10st 8lbs  
4. Mr. Sherlock's w. Dublin 10st 8lbs  
5. Mr. A. T. Walker's b. Pionier 10st 8lbs

6-5.30 p.m.—TENT-PEGGING CHALLENGE  
CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-  
General Broadwood, C.B. For China Ponies.  
To be run for five times at the word of the  
rider scoring most marks at the end of the  
season. But of three runs at each meeting.  
Points for pace and style. Open to members  
of both services as well as to members of the  
Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$3. A  
memento presented to the 1st and 2nd at each  
meeting. Post Entries.

1. Mr. W. S. Dapree  
2. Mr. H. E. Large  
3. Mr. R. F. C. Master  
4. Mr. C. H. Ross

6-5.45 p.m.—POLO PONY SCURRY.—Open to  
all bona fide China Polo Ponies passed as such  
by the Committee of the Club. Catch  
weights over 10st. Distance about a quarter  
of a mile round a post and back—rides to  
keep the post on their left hand side.  
Open to members of the Jockey Club, Polo  
Club and Gymkhana Club, and members of  
both services. Entrance fee \$3. 1st Prize  
presented, 2nd Prize \$25. Post Entries  
accepted.

1. Mr. H. E. Large  
2. Mr. C. H. Ross

7-4.15 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER  
FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP.—For all China  
Ponies. Jockeys who have not won more  
than two official races in Hongkong, Shang-  
hai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee  
\$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by Hon.  
Mr. W. J. Gresson. 2nd Prize: \$25. (En-  
trance fees to go to winner.)

1. Mr. C. Paul Chater's b. Rust No. Vanchen  
10st 11 lbs  
2. Mr. H. E. L. Dowling's b. No. Vanchen  
10st 11 lbs  
3. H. E. Mr. F. H. May's g. Highland  
Heather

4. Mr. Medico's b. Nigal  
5. Mr. Nemo's b. Grand Slam (late Crisis)  
6. Mr. Kadoorie's b. Bonafide  
7. C. H. Ross's g. Ben Eion

**PAKHOI PEOPLE RESIST**

**TAXATION.**

Pakhoi has been brought into prominence by  
reason of a disturbance in the neighbourhood.  
An additional tax was to be levied on several  
kinds of goods by the officials for the benefit  
of educational institutions, especially affecting  
kang, one of the most important products of  
the district.

At Sam Nah—collective name for the three  
market places Nahi, Nahi-tan, and Nahi-pa—the  
sugar merchants and farmers ceased to carry on  
their trade, and were joined by the working  
class, who depend on this trade for their  
living, and a certain number of bad characters,  
principally highwaymen from the hills.

More than ten thousand people were said to  
have gathered under the leadership of one Liu  
Shan-yi, a wealthy sugar merchant and farmer  
who ordered them to resist the tax.

The tax was to be levied on the sugar  
merchants, and was to be paid to the officials  
at the time when the sugar was sold. At the same  
time Chen Tai Ho, a high official of Luenchow,  
was ordered to proceed to Chingchow with his  
troops—said to consist of upwards of 2,000  
men.

Fighting seems to have taken place on the  
1st and 2nd of May, the rebels commanding  
more than 600 rifles and a few old cannons.  
Yamchow City closed its gates and prepared for  
defence. The rebels' aims, however, to have  
blown the place before much harm was done. The  
new taxes have been withdrawn temporarily,  
but it is very difficult to obtain authentic  
information on the matter, as the officials are,  
of course, eager to assure the public of the  
"perfect quiet" which exists in the district of  
Yamchow.

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED**  
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 5,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy, Kobe, Taiwan  
Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui  
Foochow, Osaka, Tokio  
Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama  
Swatow

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, DES VEAUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account  
Deposits received on terms which may be learned  
on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 842

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING**

**CORPORATION.**

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China  
the Philippine Islands and the  
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND

AUTHORISED ..... Gold \$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Gold \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.3.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

THE CAPITAL & CREDIT BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description  
of Banking and Exchange business, receives  
money in Current Account at the Rate of  
2 1/2 per annum on Daily balances and accepts  
Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
CHAS. R. SCOTT,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 792

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK**

**ING CORPORATION**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000

SILVER RESERVE ..... \$10,000,000

LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Chairman.

HON. MR. HENRY KESWICK, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. Balloen, Esq., J. Raymond, Esq.,  
A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Shalins, Esq.,  
G. Gouss, Esq., G. Gouss, Esq.,  
A. Haupt, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,  
C. R. Leimann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER

Hongkong—J. E. M. SMITH

MANAGER

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per

Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

J. E. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1907. 21

**HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.**

THE Business of the above Bank is

conducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2

Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances \$100 or more to the Hongkong and

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,











